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1. ~~Dr. Didsbury~~ ~~C.407~~
2. ~~Mr. Morley Parry~~ ~~A.419~~
3. ~~Mr. Perry~~ ~~A.405~~

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WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF

PUBLIC HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1966

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WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

on the work of

P U B L I C H E A L T H

D E P A R T M E N T

FOR THE YEAR 1 9 6 6

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WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN

Councillor R. Hankinson J.P. (Until May)

Councillor F. Phillips J.P. (Since May)

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor F. Phillips (Until May)

Councillor J. Hill (Since May)

Chairman, Health Committee - Councillor Walter C. Farrington

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor F. Phillips

Burtonwood

Councillor J.C. Warburton J.P.

Croft (Risley)

Councillor P.T.F. Birchall

Croft (Southworth)

Councillor H.B. Wright (Until May)

Councillor R.A. Humphries (Since June)

Cuerdley

Councillor Mrs. E. Kenwright J.P.

Great Sankey (East)

Councillor R. Stuart

Great Sankey (West)

Councillor A.W. Loxham

Penketh (East)

Councillor Mrs. E.M. Rowlands J.P.

Penketh (West)

Councillor J. Hill

Councillor L. Ware

Poulton-with-Fearnhead

Councillor B. Eaves J.P.

Rixton-with-Glazebrook

Councillor W.H. Stapleton (Until August)

Councillor H. Appleton (Since September)

Winwick (St. Oswalds)

Councillor R. Hankinson

Winwick (Houghton)

Councillor Walter C. Farrington

Woolston

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STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	R. Ellis Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	*W.A. Morrison, F.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C. Barrister-at-Law. (Until September)
	*N.G. Mayne, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., San. Science, Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.) (Since October)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	*N.G. Mayne, Cert. S.I.B., San. Science. Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.) (Until September)
Additional Public Health Inspectors	*W.T. Ditchfield, Cert. S.I.B. Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.)
	*R. Rimmer, Cert. S.I.B. Certified Smoke Inspector (R.S.H.)
	*K.R. Deakin, P.H.I.'s Cert.
	*A.F. Henry, Cert. S.I.B.
	*J.S. Winstanley, P.H.I.'s Cert.
	*J.K. Webster, P.H.I.'s Cert. (Since February)
Clerical and General Staff	Mr. J. Barlow
	Miss S.G. Smith
	Miss C.M. Lennon
	Miss G.M. Ashton
Pupil Public Health Inspector	Mr. B.W. Dale
Trainee Meat Inspectors	Mr. J. Mansley
	Mr. P. McKeown

\*Qualified Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods (R.S.H.)





# C O N T E N T S

	Page
SECTION I	
General Description and District Statistics . .	11
SECTION II	
Vital Statistics . . . . .	12
SECTION III	
Notifiable Disease Statistics . . . . .	18
SECTION IV	
Supervision of Food Supplies . . . . .	21
SECTION V	
Housing . . . . .	26
SECTION VI	
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA:	
Water Supplies . . . . .	29
Rivers and Streams . . . . .	30
Drainage and Sewerage . . . . .	30
Public Cleansing . . . . .	31
Salvage . . . . .	33
Rodent Control . . . . .	33
Atmospheric Pollution . . . . .	34
Verminous and Filthy Premises . . . . .	34
Offensive Trades . . . . .	34
Sanitary Accommodation . . . . .	35
SECTION VII	
Industrial and Commercial Hygiene . . . . .	36
SECTION VIII	
Public Health Inspector's Visits . . . . .	40
SECTION IX	
Local Health Authority and other ancillary Health Services . . . . .	42
SECTION X	
The National Assistance Act, 1948 . . . . .	50
SECTION XI	
The Childrens Act, 1948 . . . . .	51



WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1966.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,  
WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration, the Annual Report of the health and sanitary conditions in the Warrington Rural District during 1966.

The number of births reduced from 974 in 1965 to a total of 943 in 1966, and the adjusted rate per thousand population falling to 21.0. The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1966 was 17.7. The percentage of illegitimate births, in relation to total live births in the district, was 2.96. The Infant Mortality Rate was 13.8 per thousand live births compared with the rate for England and Wales of 19.0.

The total number of cancer deaths in men was 38, and 13 of these were due to cancer of the lung. There were no lung cancer deaths in women this year. The public must be made aware of the dangers of cigarette smoking, and a number of posters issued by the Ministry of Health were distributed in the area.

Coronary Disease also took its toll of middle aged men and caused the death of 22 men under the age of 65.

In 1965 there were three deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis; in 1966 one such death was recorded. No new cases were notified in the 15-35 age group.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking members of the Council for their interest in the matters of Public Health, Mr. W.A. Morrison, Mr. N.G. Mayne, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Staff of the Health Department.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Yours obediently,

R. ELLIS JONES  
Medical Officer of Health.



# SECTION I

## PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Warrington Rural District is situate in the south-west of the County of Lancaster. It is bordered on the north by the districts of the County Borough of St. Helens and the Urban Districts of Newton-le-Willows and Golborne; to the east is the Urban District of Irlam, and on the west is the Rural District of Whiston and the Borough of Widnes. The southern boundary, which is also the County Boundary, is the Manchester Ship Canal, and on the northern perimeter of the Warrington County Borough.

The area of the district is approximately 35 square miles being 14 miles from east to west, with a narrow waist of about two miles in the centre between Warrington and Newton, broadening to an average width of about six miles.

Agriculture is the principal occupation in the area but there are, in the more urban parishes, a variety of industries including light engineering, brewing, brick making and paint manufacture.

The area is, as a whole, comparatively low-lying with only a gentle undulation to relieve the otherwise flat landscape. The fall of the land is to the south, with streams and brooks discharging into the River Mersey which winds its way across the southern portion of the district only slightly to the north of the Manchester Ship Canal.

## DISTRICT STATISTICS

Area (acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,733
Estimated population (mid. 1966)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,490
Number of inhabited houses and flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,167
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,343,062
Sum represented by ld. rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,382
Births assignable to District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	943
Deaths assignable to District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416
"Natural Increase"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527

## S E C T I O N    I I

### VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS:</u>	M	F	TOTAL
Live Births - Legitimate	468	447	915
- Illegitimate	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>28</u>
	<u>483</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>943</u>

Live Birth Rates - "Crude" 23.9: "Adjusted" 21.0 per 1,000 population.  
Comparability factor: 0.88

The "Adjusted" Live Birth Rate is the "Crude" Live Birth Rate after adjustment by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>	M	F	TOTAL
	2	7	9

Still Birth Rate - 9.5 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

<u>DEATHS:</u>	M	F	TOTAL
General	199	217	416

Death Rates - "Crude" 10.5: "Adjusted" 10.8: Comparability Factor 1.03

The "Adjusted" Death Rate is the "Crude" Death Rate after adjustment by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

#### INFANT DEATHS (Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age):

Total Infant Mortality Rate - 13.8 per 1,000 live births

	M	F	TOTAL
Infant Deaths	6	7	13

Infant Mortality Rate of Legitimate Infants - 13.8 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality of Illegitimate Infants - NIL.

#### NEO-NATAL MORTALITY:

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks - 4

Neo-natal mortality rate - 9.5 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

#### PERI-NATAL MORTALITY:

Still Births 9 : Deaths in first week 8 : Total 17 :

Peri-natal mortality rate - 17.9 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

#### MATERNAL DEATHS - NIL

Maternal Death Rate - Nil per 1,000 total births.



VITAL STATISTICS - COMPARATIVE TABLE

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)		STILL BIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY			
	Number Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Number Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Number Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-Natal	
									No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1966	943	*21.0	416	*10.8	9	9.5	Nil	Nil	13	13.8	4	9.5
1965	974	*22.6	398	*10.2	13	13.2	Nil	Nil	11	11.3	9	9.2
1964	860	*20.9	458	*13.7	19	21.6	Nil	Nil	30	34.9	14	27.9
1963	782	*19.7	389	*10.6	9	11.4	Nil	Nil	13	16.6	7	9.0
1962	756	*21.8	382	*11.6	7	9.2	Nil	Nil	14	18.5	15	10.6
1961	653	*20.1	368	*12.0	13	19.5	Nil	Nil	21	32.2	16	24.5
Average 5 years 1961 - 1965	-	21.02	-	11.62	-	14.98	-	-	-	22.7	-	16.24

\*Adjusted Rates

C A N C E R   M O R T A L I T Y

Year	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Population	Percentage of all Deaths
1966	70	1.77	16.8
1965	67	1.77	16.8
1964	67	1.86	14.3
1963	73	2.08	18.7
1962	54	1.63	14.3
1961	67	2.18	18.2
Average 5 years 1961-1965	66	1.90	16.5



COMPARISON OF BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND  
ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

	Warrington Rural 1965	1966	England & Wales 1966
	<u>Rate per 1,000 population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS:</u>			
Live - Adjusted	22.60	21.0	17.70
- Crude	25.70	23.9	
Still	0.03	0.03	0.28
<u>DEATHS:</u>			
All causes (Adjusted)	10.20	10.80	11.7
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.00	0.00	0.048
Influenza	0.00	0.00	
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	
Ac. Poliomyelitis & Encephalitis	0.00	0.00	
Pneumonia	0.01	0.00	
<u>NOTIFICATIONS:</u>			
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.002
Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.003
Meningococcal Infection	0.00	0.00	0.008
Scarlet Fever	0.08	0.06	0.442
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.402
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.000
Erysipelas	0.00	0.00	0.028
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.001
Measles	0.58	0.56	7.149
Acute Pneumonia	0.00	0.00	0.167
Ac. Poliomyelitis (incl. Polio-encephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.002
Non-Paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.002
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.00	0.113
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.00	0.00	0.185
<u>DEATHS:</u>			
All causes under 1 year of age	11.3	13.8	19.0
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.00	0.00	
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY:</u>			
Excluding Abortion	0.00	0.00	0.20
Due to Abortion	0.00	0.00	0.06

# D E A T H S

The total number of Deaths registered in the District was 306, 59 of these were of persons whose usual place of residence was outside the District; these have been assigned to the areas in which they formerly resided.

169 deaths of persons normally residing in this area but dying elsewhere, have been included in the total deaths properly assignable to this district.

## CAUSES OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966

Causes of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Coronary Disease, Angina	M	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Hypertension with Heart Disease	F	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Other Heart Disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other Circulatory Disease	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	F	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Influenza	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Pneumonia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Bronchitis	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other Accidents	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	199	4	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	7	14	41	60	63			
	F	217	5	2	-	2	4	2	2	5	5	6	30	56	105			

# SECTION III

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1966

There were 236 cases notified during the year, excluding Tuberculosis. These tables show the number by age groups, of Infectious Diseases notified, and the number removed to Hospital.

DISEASE	Total cases at all ages	Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 & over	Total cases removed to Hospital	Cases occurring in Linwick Hospital
Scarlet Fever	10	-	2	-	6	1	1	-	-	-
Measles	221	15	59	67	78	2	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 & over				
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - COMPARATIVE TABLE

DISEASE	1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		Mean of 5 years	
	*C	*D	*C	*D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Scarlet Fever	10	-	30	-	33	-	8	-	10	-	24	-	21	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	221	-	222	-	361	1	538	-	34	-	552	-	341	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	16	-	2	-	11	-	1	-	9	-	8	-
Enteric group fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	10	-	14	-	16	-	2	-	8	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary & Influenzal Pneumonia	2	25	1	36	2	44	4	49	9	22	10	25	5	35
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1	2	3	5	5	4	1	4	-	11	6	5	3
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1
TOTALS:	241	26	272	40	416	50	580	50	81	23	612	33	392	39

Note: \*C - Cases, \*D - Deaths

# T U B E R C U L O S I S

YEARS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 .....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 .....	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
65 and upwards ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS: .....	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Grand Totals: ....	3		1		1		-	

## CASES OF RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY

### TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER

YEAR	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1962	145	89	234	18	16	34
1963	137	91	228	12	14	26
1964	141	99	240	12	14	26
1965	139	99	238	12	13	25
1966	141	101	242	12	14	26

# SECTION IV

## FOOD HYGIENE

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following details of food samples taken under the above Act, have been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

A total of 203 samples were obtained comprising 131 milks (of which 18 were Channel Island milk) and 72 others as follows:-

1 Pork and Beef Sausages	1 Gravy Mix
1 Curry Powder	1 Fresh Plums
2 Bread	1 Fresh Cherries
2 Biscuits	1 Fresh Gooseberries
3 Butter	2 Colouring Material
1 Skinless Hot Dog Sausages	1 Flavouring Material
1 Meat Tenderizer	1 Cocoa
4 Flour Confectionery	1 Condensed Milk, full cream, canned, sweetened.
1 Blancmange Powder	2 Condensed Milk, skimmed sweetened, canned
1 Crumpets	2 Self Raising Flour
1 Meat Paste	2 Lard
1 Potted Meat	1 Soft Drink
2 Pork Sausages	1 Tea
1 Mustard Compound	1 Cheese
3 Margarine	1 Epsom Salts
3 Fruit Curd	1 Olive Oil
1 Largactil Tablets	1 Canned Meat
1 Double Cream	1 Treacle
1 Malted Milk	2 Golden Raising Powder
3 Jam	1 Milk Shake Syrup
1 Meat Pies	1 Drinking Chocolate
3 Syrup	1 Canned Dairy Produce (Top of the Milk)
1 Honey	1 Metatone
1 Olive Oil B.P.	1 Slimming Biscuits
1 Dramamine Tablets	1 Sterilised Cream
1 Bread	

I give below details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Formal Milk	Contained 0.08 International Unit penicillin per ml.	Producer cautioned and M.M.B informed

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Pork & Beef Sausages	Contained 360 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor cautioned re no declaration.
Hot Dog Skinless Sausages (in brine)	50% of contents of can consisted of brine. The words packed in brine should appear in close proximity to the name of the product.	Importers communicated with.
Formal Milk (Channel Islands)	Contained 0.12 International Unit penicillin per ml.	Producer cautioned and M.M.B. informed.
Formal Milk	Freezing point indicated 1.8% extraneous water.	Dairy warned, further sample taken.
Colouring Material	No list of ingredients on label	Packers contacted.
Bread	Contained an iron nail	Prosecution - Fined £20 with £10.18s.0d. costs.

#### FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

Much of the routine work of inspecting food premises is carried out without attracting much publicity. The regular inspection of food premises is a vital link in the many protective measures adapted to provide a clean and safe food supply. All premises used in the preparation and storage of food such as grocers, butchers, ice-cream vendors, bakehouses and food delivery vehicles, were inspected. Although it was necessary in 37 cases to serve informal notices under the food hygiene regulations, all such notices were complied with and in no instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

The standard of cleanliness in canteens and other food preparing premises is generally good and continues to improve as new materials which are light, durable and easily cleaned, are introduced in the construction of kitchens and fittings.

It is felt that more time should be given to the instruction of personnel engaged in food preparation and handling. Owing to their many other commitments the Public Health Inspectors have had to limit their instruction to that of giving advice to personnel whilst making routine inspections of canteens and other food preparation establishments.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Inspections</u>
Grocers and Mixed General	64	181



<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Inspections</u>
Butchers	8	27
Fried Fish Shops	8	19
Cafes and Mobile Snack Bars	3	11
Ice-cream Vendors	36	74

### MILK SUPPLIES

Routine milk sampling has continued throughout the year for the purpose of bacteriological examination, which aims at ensuring a general standard of purity as regards the total number of organisms which effect the keeping quality of the milk (Methylene Blue Test), the efficiency of pasteurisation (Phosphatase Test), the freedom from the bacillus of tuberculosis (Biological Examination) and from Brucellosis (Ring and Culture Tests). The organisms of tuberculosis and Brucellosis are destroyed by pasteurisation. In no instance did any sample fail the phosphatase test, showing that pasteurisation in each instance had been effectively carried out.

<u>Heat Treated Milk</u>	<u>Number of Samples</u>	<u>Number Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Number Void</u>
Phosphatase Test	105	-	-
Methylene Blue Test	105	6	2
Turbidity Test	15	-	-
<u>Raw Milk</u>			
Methylene Blue Test	9	-	1
Tuberculosis	3	-	-
Brucellosis - Ring Test	13	-	-

### MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals slaughtered for human consumption during the past year was almost the same as the previous year and, using the standard laid down in the repealed Food and Drug Financial Provisions Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations 1958, would be sufficient to satisfy a population of 280,000. This is merely stated to emphasize the amount of slaughtering that is being carried out within the district to provide not only for the needs of our own area but for outside areas as well, and to illustrate how slaughtering is now being centralized in fewer centres.

Slaughtering is carried out at two private slaughterhouses and a bacon factory. At each of the slaughterhouses there is an Inspector in attendance during the hours of slaughtering. In the bacon factory where line dressing is employed the speed of throughput can reach 60 to 80 pigs an hour. This rate of slaughtering puts a heavy onus of responsibility on the Inspectors who have to carry out a detailed inspection of each pig in so short a time; the work is mentally and physically exhausting.

### OTHER FOOD-STUFFS CONDEMNED

Of the food inspected, the following was voluntarily surrendered. This class of food-stuff is examined on special request or in the course of routine visits to food premises.

86 tins fruit	18 tins fish	1 pkt. dried fruit
51 tins vegetables	9 tins pudding	7 pkts. cheese
21 tins meat	40 lbs. meat	1 pkt. hamburgers
4 tins soup	57 lbs. bacon	3 pkts. salt
10 tins milk	2 bars chocolate	4 pkts. flour
1 tin fruit juice		3 pkts. cereal

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 to 1954

There are 34 Slaughtermen holding licences granted by this Authority.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle, Calves			Pigs			Sheep		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Number killed (if known)	9,349	9,251	9,500	96,726	97,903	88,727	23,807	25,527	28,955
Number inspected	9,349	9,251	9,500	96,726	97,903	88,727	23,807	25,527	28,955
All diseases except T.B.:									
Whole carcasses condemned	8	21	21	347	410	218	12	9	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned									
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	25.7%	25.04%	32.08%	9.3%	11.1%	11.7%	4.04%	4.6%	7.5%
Tuberculosis only:									
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	16	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned									
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11	6	1	978	1,030	643	Nil	1	Nil
	0.11%	0.08%	0.08	0.1%	1.06%	0.7%	Nil	0.08%	Nil

## SECTION V

### HOUSING

In the 1965 Annual Report need for the provision of bungalows for aged persons was stressed. During the year under review the Council built 56 bungalows for the aged and these have proved a great assistance in that not only have elderly people been housed in more suitable accommodation for their needs but accommodation has been released to meet the housing needs of applicants with families.

The total number of new houses built during the year was 547 private houses and 56 council houses. The total number of houses built during the past five years was 3,038 private houses and 86 council houses. The total number of inhabited houses and flats throughout the area is 12,166.

#### Improvement Grants - Discretionary

These grants are discretionary, but include works which apply to the house as a whole. Inspections are made regarding repair works by the Health Department and the applications are then dealt with by the Council's Surveyor.

Two applications were made for assistance and none were approved, six being completed in the year. Total amount of grant £971.10s.0d.

#### Standard Grants

These are obligatory and are to provide the sanitary essentials - bath, W.C., wash-hand basin, hot water and foodstore. The administration of these grants is controlled by the Chief Public Health Inspector. During the past year there were 33 applications for standard grants, of these 27 applications were from owner occupiers and 6 from owners of tenanted houses. The number of grants approved was 35 and the number completed 22. Total amount of grants paid £2,746.4s.6d. It is estimated that there are still 371 houses in the area without bathrooms, 146 owner occupiers' and 225 tenanted. There is no doubt whatsoever that were loans available from the local authority many more owners would avail themselves of these grants.

It is interesting to note that there have only been two applications for a reduced standard grant, that is the provision of hot and cold water supply to sink, W.C. and storage facilities for food, since this type of grant was introduced in the Housing Act 1964.

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Control Act, 1957, has continued to fall and may now be considered insignificant.

Application for Certificate of Disrepair	1
No. of "G" Forms checked at houses	Nil
No. of Certificates authorised	Nil



No. of Certificates refused	Nil
Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates (J)	Nil
Undertakings accepted "K"	Nil
Undertakings refused	Nil
Certificates of Disrepair issued	1

### New Houses Erected

	<u>Traditional</u>		<u>Permanent</u>
	1964	1965	1966
Other bodies and persons	704	615	547
Local Authority	Nil	28	56

### CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act came into force during 1960. Much effort has been made to improve the conditions on sites which are used by permanent residents of caravans throughout the year. Close co-operation is effected with the Surveyor's Department concerning the enforcement of planning control over new and existing sites.

	1965	1966
Number of licensed sites	47	44
Total number of Caravans	107	96

### INSPECTION OF EXISTING PROPERTIES

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year
  - a. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ..... 1,581
  - b. Number of inspections made for the purpose ..... 1,968
  - c. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 15
  - Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to above) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..... 316
2. Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..... 252
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year
  - a. Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:
    - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-

(a) By Owners .....	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	Nil

b. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	316
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By Owners .....	23
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	Nil

c. Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957 (Section 17)

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	15
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	20
(3) Number of dwelling-houses closed .....	Nil

# SECTION VI

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

A piped supply of water extends throughout the area. The principal supplier is Warrington Corporation, but a small area of Cuerdley Parish is supplied by Liverpool Corporation.

From Public Mains		From Private supplies, e.g. wells, springs, etc.	
PARISH	Direct to houses		
	Number of dwelling houses	Number of dwelling houses	No. of population
Burtonwood .....	1,169	—	—
Croft .....	510	—	—
Cuerdley .....	50	—	—
Penketh .....	2,514	—	—
Poulton .....	2,882	—	—
Rixton .....	633	—	—
Sankey .....	2,558	—	—
Winwick plus			
Mental Hospital ....	548	—	—
Woolston .....	1,302	—	—
Total Whole District	12,166	—	—

The total number of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination during the year was as follows:—

Public Supply			Private Supplies Industrial use only		
No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
5	5	—	21	11	10

## RIVERS AND STREAMS

The area is traversed from north to south by two main streams - Sankey Brook and the River Glaze. Across the southern boundary runs the River Mersey, the eventual outlet for these streams. There are several smaller brooks winding through the area, but none of these are of any particular note.

Sewerage schemes have been developed in the more urban parts of the area and a noticeable improvement has taken place in the streams. It is most essential that when pollution is reduced by the construction of proper sewerage schemes, new pollution is not allowed by development outside the scheme.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The position with regard to sewerage schemes throughout the area is shown in the following table. With the exception of part of Glazebrook and some small isolated areas and dwellings, the whole of the area is now sewered. There are 176 houses which still have a pail closet. These houses are situated where there is no sewer available and where it is unlikely there will be any development to warrant the high cost of providing a sewer. It may be possible in such cases to induce owners to take advantage of the increased standard grant available where septic tanks have to be installed.

PARISH	SEWERS	CONVERSIONS
Burtonwood and Collins Green	Completed	Completed
Croft	Work in progress	In progress
Cuerdley	Completed	Completed
Penketh	Completed	Completed
Poulton-with-Fearnhead	Completed	Completed
Rixton	Completed	Completed
Glazebrook	Sewerage scheme to be connected to new works at Irlam U.D.	In Obedience
Sankey	Completed	Completed
Winwick Houghton Green	Completed	Completed
Winwick St. Oswalds	Completed	Completed
Woolston	Completed	Completed



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of refuse, together with ancillary functions is under the control of the Chief Public Health Inspector. The collection service, which is weekly, is carried out by the use of special-type rear loader compression, and forward and rearward tipping vehicles.

During the past few years there has been a marked increase in paper and a decrease in ash content of household refuse, and this has necessitated the introduction of compression of refuse during collection.

The collection of pail closets is carried out weekly. A detachable tank is mounted on rollers inside the body of a Karrier Bantam Refuse Vehicle. The number of pails has been systematically reduced by the installation of water closets to 176.

All workmen are provided with Protective Clothing and though this is by no means cheap it is a feature that is now a necessity if workmen are to be engaged in this class of work.

The paper sack system introduced in 1964 has been rapidly developed and there are now 7,122 households using paper sacks. Satisfactory labour was very difficult to obtain through the year and without the rapid expansion of the paper sack system a weekly collection could not have been maintained. The paper sacks are either fitted into a wall bracket or free standing holder; it was necessary in many cases simply to use the existing bin as a holder.

It is rather surprising that many householders prefer to use the sack in the bin to using a sack holder. Very few complaints are now received from householders regarding the paper sack system and at holiday times the issue of an extra paper sack obviates the overflowing dustbins.

A scheme for the quarterly inspection of vehicles by the sub-committee of the Council, by which points are awarded for maintenance and cleanliness, has provided a competitive spirit in this work, and the monetary prizes awarded appear to take second place to the pride which the winning driver takes in his achievements. This scheme has raised vehicle care and maintenance to a high level and ensures that each driver becomes fully cognizant of what is required of him.

An Amenity Block which was completed in October, 1965, in which there are showers, baths, lockers for clean and dry clothing; a room in which clothes can be dried, and a dining room and kitchen - has been extensively used by the men during the year. They appear to appreciate these amenities.

The disposal of refuse takes place on two tips in the area, one sited at Hawthorne Avenue, Woolston, and the other at Mill Lane, Winwick. A Track Marshall Refuse Control Model Bulldozer and a Muir Hill Tyred Tractor Shovel are used to excavate soil and cover and level tipping sites. The acquisition at

the beginning of the year of the Tractor Shovel has proved to be of great value in that it has given extra mobility and additional facilities for lifting and carrying earth for covering and facing tips.

One of the most difficult problems of control tipping today is that of the large paper content in refuse, preventing paper being blown from the tipping site. The introduction of paper sacks has helped to combat this problem. As a further precaution wire netting screens are provided.

The lay-out of new estates because of their long entrance approaches, tend to slow down the rate of refuse collection. This is more marked where dustbins are in use, as the bin has to be collected and returned, but in the case of paper sacks, only one journey is necessary halving the labour time per house.

Twice weekly collections are made in special cases, and in one instance a daily collection. For this additional service an additional charge is made.

The amount of litter illegally deposited on road verges and vacant sites increases year-by-year, and besides despoiling the appearance of our country lanes attract flies and rats, and involves the department in a good deal of work cleaning up.

During the year 21 cars were left abandoned on vacant sites and were subsequently removed for breaking up. Much time is spent making inquiries as to their ownership but only in rare instances can the owner be traced.

#### STATISTICS:

##### Machines employed:-

Karrier Dual Tip, Diesel .....	5
Karrier Bantam with "Derby" body .....	1
Karrier Bantam, Refuse Collector with standard steel body .....	1
Karrier Gamecock (7 Tons) .....	1
Karrier Ramillies .....	1
Commer van 7 cwts .....	2
Commer van 1 ton .....	1
Trailers .....	6
Track Marshall Tractor .....	1
Low Load Trailer .....	1
Muir-Hill Tractor Shovel .....	1

##### Workmen:-

Number of Drivers .....	9
Number of Labourers, all classes .....	35
Rodent Control Operators .....	2
Foreman .....	1
Deputy Foreman .....	1

## Dustbins and Pails:

Number of Dustbins provided .....	118
Number of Pails provided .....	30
Income from Trade Refuse collections .....	£1,041.12s.6d.
Income from Refuse Disposal .....	£37.0s.0d.

## SALVAGE

The direct collection of salvage has been confined solely to waste paper and cardboard. Due to the scattered nature of the area, it is not considered that other materials could be separated and sold at a profit.

The salvage of paper and cardboard from shops and large premises is whenever possible collected weekly.

The amount of waste paper sold during the last year was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
1966	63	1	1	600	19	10

## RODENT CONTROL

The recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are pursued in this sphere of work. One operative is engaged whole-time and one part-time, and the methods used are those recommended by the Ministry. Both operators and the foreman have undertaken special instruction courses organised by the Ministry.

All local Authority's properties, refuse tips, sewerage works, etc., were regularly inspected and treated. The sewers and sewer ditches were test-baited and treated where necessary.

On private properties, treatment is carried out by agreement. All business premises are charged the full cost of treatment. The offensive trade factory is classed as an area of reservoir infestation, and has a private contract in force with service operators. Private houses are dealt with as a rate charge.

The number of farmers who have annual contracts with the Local Authority for the destruction of rats is 16. This shows an increase of 2 over the preceding year but there is ample scope for further increase. It is a constant source of complaint from those farmers who are participating in the scheme if their neighbours take no action.



## STATISTICS:

The number of infestation treatments were as follows:-

	Major	Minor
Business premises .....	1	100
Private dwellings .....	-	196
Local Authority .....	-	28

In addition 213 manholes were test-baited.

### VERMINOUS AND FILTHY PREMISES

The days when the serious infestation by bugs, of numbers of houses, seem to have gone, certainly so in this district. The residual toxicity of D.D.T. seems to have provided a long-awaited answer to the problem. Very few houses required treatment, and, of these, the infestations were not heavy.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Since the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act 1956, industrial concerns have installed new boiler plant or modernised existing plant so that during the year little trouble was experienced from such chimneys which in the past were often the source of continual complaints.

The fact that the Rural District Area was not designated a "black area" has in the past prevented any positive action to set up Smoke Control Areas.

The position as regards the supply of smokeless fuels which was the main deterrent to setting up smoke control areas outside "black areas" has changed and is now in plentiful supply. In view of this, atmospheric pollution from the domestic chimney is a problem which must now receive urgent attention.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one offensive trade in the area. The trades carried out are fat extraction, bone boiling, and glue making. The new solvent extraction plant has now been in operation for over a year and there is no doubt that this is a great improvement on the plant it replaced. Unfortunately, in hot humid weather smells still persist from these works. Further modernisation is still in progress.

To prevent fly breeding, the factory have entered into a contract with the Local Authority whereby the whole of the premises are treated with insecticides. This system has proved a marked benefit.

## Maggotoria

Premises in Risley used for breeding maggots for use as fish bait, not legally an Offensive Trade, have been regularly visited to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and control is maintained.

This class of work takes up a surprising amount of inspectoral time, particularly in the warmer months of the year, and yet it is only by maintaining regular and continued visits that satisfactory results are obtained.

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION OF HOUSES AND SCHOOLS

Conversions are now being carried out in all Parishes where the sewerage scheme is sufficiently far advanced. The position at 31st December was as follows:-

W.C. Conversions completed at:-

Burtonwood .....	2
Croft and Risley .....	30
Rixton .....	1

Appropriate notices are being served on Owners of properties where conversions can be made and fifty per cent of the approved cost paid in each case. Where owners carry out such work voluntarily, a similar grant is made. Extensions and improvements have now been carried out to nearly all licensed premises, but difficulties exist where sewers are not available - particularly in Croft parish. Grants paid towards the cost of conversions total £336.7s.7d.

The number of pails in use:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Caravans</u>
Burtonwood .....	10	2
Croft and Risley .....	50	11
Poulton .....	21	4
Penketh .....	15	32
Rixton .....	30	24
Sankay .....	-	9
Winwick .....	14	4
Woolston .....	27	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	167	93
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# SECTION VII

## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

### Factories Act, 1961

There are now 82 factories registered in the area, the principal ones being engaged in light engineering, wire rope making, plastics and brewing. Routine inspections have been made and the attention of H.M. Inspector of Factories has been drawn to matters within his jurisdiction.

Particular attention has been paid to the standards of hygiene practised in the canteens. Some of these are maintained and run to the highest standards but in others, constant supervision is necessary. A special approach is made to each manageress and staff to ensure that scrupulous attention is paid to personal hygiene. Circulars and posters have been provided for use within the canteens and kitchens.

Number of Canteens - 15

Good co-operation has existed with all factory managements and in no case has there been any necessity for statutory action on any of the matters for which the Local Authority is responsible.

### Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

#### 1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	50	2	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	57	119	3	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	7	-	Nil
Total ... ..	82	176	5	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	3	3	-	1	Nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .....	2	2	-	1	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	1	1	-	-	Nil
Total .....	6	6	-	2	Nil

(b) Part VIII of the Act - Outwork:

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Certain duties in the inspection of shops devolve on this Authority and certain others on the County Council. The inspectoral duties of the County Council have now been delegated to this Authority. The procedure is for half-yearly reports to be sent to the County of matters for which it holds responsibility for action to be taken where necessary. It is unfortunate that this procedure tends to discourage the Inspector concerned from taking a more than cursory interest in this sphere of work.



It has not been found necessary to take statutory action to secure any of the requirements under the purview of this Council, all recommendations having been dealt with informally.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act provides for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in Shops, Offices and Railway Premises. The legal provisions are very similar to those required in the Factories Act, and deal with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, seats, safety of machinery, first aid and fire precautions. The enforcement of the Act is divided among several authorities. Most of the general requirements being enforceable by Local Authorities.

The following table shows the number of premises registered and inspections carried out:-

Number of premises registered during the year.....	2
Total number of registered premises at end of year.....	74
Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year .....	74
Number of informal notices served .....	13
Number of notices complied with .....	13
Number of prosecutions .....	Nil
Number of accidents reported and investigated .....	11

### SHOPS

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
Grocers and Mixed General .....	64
Greengrocery and Fruiterers .....	8
Butchers .....	8
Fried Fish Shops .....	8
Cafes and Mobile Snack Bars .....	3
Newsagents .....	14
Hardware .....	12
Drapers .....	11
Hairdressers .....	14
Chemists .....	6
Post Offices .....	13
Confectioners .....	2
	<hr/>
	163
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## PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE STORAGE

The number of Licences issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium are as follows:-

Number of Licences to store petroleum .....	61
Number of gallons of storage capacity .....	126,675
Number of Licences to store Carbide .....	2
Total amount of Carbide permitted .....	1,344 lbs.

Number of Licences to store other spirits ..	6
--	---

Total amount of Fees paid:-	£	s.	d.
Petroleum .....	54	0	0
Carbide of Calcium .....		15	0
Cellulose .....	1	10	0
	£56	5	0
	=====		

The renewal of Licences for the storage of petroleum and carbide is at the end of each year. Inspections have been made with particular attention to new premises and the testing of underground storage tanks at the older petrol stations.

## SECTION VIII

### SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS

Water Supply .....	56
Drainage .....	815
Stables and Piggeries .....	25
Offensive Trades .....	53
Fried Fish Shops .....	20
Petroleum .....	58
Houses-let-in-Lodgings .....	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	377
Animal Boarding Establishments .....	11
Factories .....	50
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises .....	74
Workplaces .....	1
Abandoned Vehicles .....	35
Bakehouses .....	3
Soil Sampling .....	16
Public Conveniences .....	1
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .....	1
Licensed Premises .....	8
Refuse Collection .....	697
Refuse Disposal .....	388
Rats and Mice .....	197
Atmospheric Pollution .....	48
Schools .....	8
Shops .....	237
Conversions .....	290
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits .....	372

### UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses inspected .....	1,242
Visits paid to above houses .....	1,512

### UNDER HOUSING ACTS

Number of houses inspected .....	339
Visits paid to above houses .....	456
Standard Grants .....	278
Miscellaneous Housing Visits .....	965

### OVERCROWDING

Number of houses inspected .....	4
Visits paid to above houses .....	4

### VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of houses inspected .....	27
Visits paid to above houses .....	35

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease .....	9
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits .....	10

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Visits to Slaughterhouses .....	1,532
" " Shops and Stalls .....	8
" " Other Premises .....	34
" " Butchers .....	24
" " Canteens .....	106
" " Dairies and Milk Distributors .....	6
" " Fishmongers and Poulterers .....	5
" " Food Preparing Premises .....	25
" " Grocers .....	141
" " Greengrocers and Fruiterers .....	20
" " Offices, Shops and Railway Premises .....	13
" " Restaurants .....	31
" " Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts .....	66
" " Wholesalers .....	1
" " Schools .....	40
" " Hospitals .....	1
" " Clubs .....	5
" " Licensod Premises .....	16
" " Bakeries .....	23

#### Sampling

Milk-Bacteriological .....	138
Milk-Gerber Testing .....	14
Water .....	7
Miscellaneous Food Visits .....	31

## SECTION IX

### PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH AND ANCILLARY SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

#### (1) LABORATORY ARRANGEMENTS

Public Health Laboratory Service and County Analyst's Department.

Pathological specimens, samples of milk, food, "swabs", etc., for bacteriological investigation are dealt with by the Public Health Laboratory Service, either at the Public Health Laboratory, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, or the Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Monsall, Manchester; the chemical analysis of water, milk and other samples of food and drugs is undertaken at the County Analyst's Department, County Offices, Preston.

#### (2) HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS

(Liverpool Regional Hospital Board: Warrington and District H.M.C., and Winwick and Newchurch H.M.C.)

Although the Rural District contains no general hospitals within its boundaries, it is, of course, well served by the two major hospitals situated in Warrington County Borough, the Warrington Infirmary and the General Hospital Warrington, which deal with general medical, surgical, obstetric and gynaecological cases, and those requiring specialist advice and/or treatment such as ophthalmic, orthopaedic, paediatric, nose and throat conditions, skin diseases and so on. Casualties and emergency cases are dealt with at both hospitals, although the former are more usually conveyed to the Warrington Infirmary in the first instance. Obstetric and Maternity cases are usually admitted to the maternity unit at the General Hospital, and in addition of course, the more straightforward maternity cases requiring accommodation may be admitted to Victoria Park Maternity Home, Latchford, Warrington. Cases of infectious disease (other than smallpox), are catered for by the Aikin Street Infectious Diseases Hospital, which also has a block accommodating cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition to the above, hospitals administered by the St. Helens and District H.M.C., particularly Cowley Hill Hospital, St. Helens, and Whiston Hospital, not infrequently admit maternity cases for which beds cannot be made available in Warrington: and a small proportion of our residents are of course from time to time referred to specialists on the Staffs of the "teaching hospitals" attached to the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool.

Persons requiring advice and treatment, or simply observation and supervision for mental disorders or diseases may be admitted to Winwick Hospital, the one large hospital which is situated within the Rural District and one which is widely known and respected throughout the whole of the North Western corner of England. The majority by far of such admissions are now, as for many years past, on a voluntary basis, on the advice of general practitioners and psychiatrists who have been consulted in the first instance at the psychiatric out-patient clinic at the General Hospital, Warrington, and Warrington Infirmary.



### (3) AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Full responsibility for the Ambulance Services provided under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act rests with the Lancashire County Council as the Local Health Authority. Hitherto, under an agency agreement Warrington County Borough provide ambulance service for certain parishes; the remainder of the district being served by the County ambulance service from Newton-le-Willows. On 1st April, 1965, the agency agreement terminated and the County service was extended to cover all the rural district. Three ambulance stations with vehicles radio-controlled from Whiston now service the area. Additionally, mutual relief arrangements for emergency calls operate between the County Council and Warrington County Borough.

### (4) TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

School Health Service: School Clinics.

Since November, 1959, an all purpose clinic in Green Lane, Woolston (in close proximity to the new Woolston County Secondary Modern School), has functioned as a School Clinic, with facilities for the inspection and treatment of minor ailments, dental advice and treatment; ante-natal care and infant-welfare sessions have also been held regularly, as also sessions for poliomyelitis vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. For a short period, also, it was possible to arrange for speech therapy, but unfortunately it has not been feasible to continue this as a result of the shortage of Speech Therapists.

The Clinic is staffed by a Medical Officer, Dr. E.T. Smiddy, a Dental Officer, four School Nurse/Health Visitors (full-time) a Dental attendant, and a Clinic Clerk.

Child Welfare Centres.

Sessions are held at the Infant Welfare Centres detailed below. At these centres, medical and nursing advice is available for all infants and for children of pre-school age, also for expectant mothers, and those recently confined, in relation to matters affecting their general health. Supplies of a variety of infant foods, vitamin preparations, etc., are also available at cost price, together with National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, and Cod Liver Oil, the "Welfare Foods", formerly distributed under the auspices of the Ministry of Food.

#### (a) BURTONWOOD:

Youth Centre, Clay Lane, Burtonwood.

Medical Officer - Dr. J.E. Jolley.

Health Visitor in charge - Miss P. Johnson.

Sessions - Weekly, each Tuesday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(b) CROFT:

Memorial Institute, Mustard Lane.  
Medical Officer - Dr. G. Ellis.  
Health Visitor in Charge - Mrs. M. Thompson.  
Sessions - Fortnightly, alternate Mondays, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(c) PADGATE:

Methodist Sunday School, Padgate Lane.  
Medical Officer - Dr. E.T. Smiddy.  
Health Visitor in charge - Miss E. Atkinson.  
Sessions - Weekly, each Wednesday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(d) PENKETH:

Methodist Sunday School, Chapel Lane.  
Medical Officer - Dr. J.E. Jolley.  
Health Visitor in charge - Miss W. Henry.  
Sessions - Weekly, each Monday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(e) SANKEY:

La Porte Social Club, Hood Lane.  
Medical Officer - Dr. J.E. Jolley.  
Health Visitor in charge - Miss K. Eustace.  
Sessions - Weekly, each Thursday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(f) WINWICK:

Methodist Church Hall, Golborne Road.  
Medical Officer - Dr. C.M.E. O'Hara.  
Health Visitor in charge - Mrs. M. Thompson.  
Sessions - Fortnightly, alternate Wednesday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

(g) WOOLSTON:

School Clinic, Green Lane.  
Medical Officer - Dr. E.T. Smiddy.  
Health Visitors - Mrs. D. Creighton, Miss E. Atkinson.  
Mrs. F. Slater, Mrs. J. Chambers.  
Sessions - Weekly, each Thursday, 2.0-4.0 p.m.

During the year under review the following attendances were made at the above Welfare Centres:-

Number of individual children attending:

Born in 1966 .....	813
" " 1965 .....	639
" " 1961-64 (mean) .....	<u>431</u>
	<u>1,883</u>



Number of attendances made by children:

Under 1 year of age .....	10,793
1 - 2 years of age .....	2,144
2 - 4 years of age .....	1,525

(5) MIDWIFERY ARRANGEMENTS

Domicillary. Six whole-time domicillary midwives and one district nurse/midwife is engaged on this work within the Rural District in the employment of the County Council, which is both the Local Health Authority and Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act. These nurses normally accept responsibility for cases residing within reasonable proximity of their homes, but the principle of the expectant mother's free choice of midwife (as of doctor), is well established. Each has a car at her disposal to enable her to respond quickly to urgent calls and to carry apparatus for analgesia.

The names and addresses of the midwives are:-

WHOLE-TIME MIDWIVES:

Mrs. E. Foster, 150 Park Road, Great Sankey. Tel. No. Penketh 2301  
Mrs. E. Hibbert, 34 Southdale, Penketh. Tel. No. Penketh 3511  
Mrs. M.A. Lawton, 21 Marina Avenue, Great Sankey. Tel. No. Warr. 33236  
Mrs. C. Price, 10 Arkenshaw Road, Croft. Tel. No. Culcheth 3373  
Mrs. M. Price, 25 Knights Road, Burtonwood. Tel. No. Newton 4921  
Mrs. M.A. Taylor, 16 Hawthorne Grove, Paddington. Tel. No. Warr. 33664

WHOLE-TIME NURSE/MIDWIFE

Mrs. V.M. Gibbons, 300 Padgate Lane, Padgate. Tel. No. Warr. 34755

A total of 409 babies were born in their own homes during the year; with possibly one or two exceptions, their mothers were either actually delivered, or attended, by the midwives and nurse/midwives detailed above.

(6) HEALTH VISITING ARRANGEMENTS

This work has been carried out by eight whole-time Health Visitors, who combine with health visiting duties those of School Nurse. These domicillary visits, so necessary from the standpoint both of the supervision and the health education of the families, are, of course, complementary to the work carried out at the Child Welfare Centres, as described above.

The names and addresses of the Health Visitors are:-

for Sankey, Penketh and Cuerdley:

Miss W. Henry, 57 Wendy Arbour Road, Whiston, Prescot.

Miss K. Eustace, 5 Haigh Road, Widnes.

for Padgate, Woolston, Rixton and Glazebrook:

Miss E. Atkinson, 88 Whitefield Road, Walton.

Mrs. D.H. Creighton, 13 Higher Knutsford Road, Grappenhall.

Mrs. J. Chambers, 56 St. John's Avenue, Warrington.

Mrs. F. Slater, 6a Hillock Lane, Woolston.

for Burtonwood

Miss P. Johnson, 86 Swinley Lane, Wigan.

for Winwick

Mrs. M. Thompson, 31 Sydney Avenue, Pennington, Leigh.

## (7) HOME NURSING ARRANGEMENTS

Home nursing is undertaken by one whole-time nurse/midwife and seven whole-time nurses.

The names and addresses of the Nurses are:-

Mrs. M. Bailey, 3 Belmont Crescent, Great Sankey.	Tel. No. Penketh 2246
Mrs. M.E.G. Ledson, 10 Clovelly Avenue, Great Sankey	Tel. No. Penketh 3238
Mrs. M.H. Warren, 50 Bruche Avenue, Padgate.	Tel. No. Warr. 34149
Mrs. L. Wilkinson, 28 Burtonwood Road, Great Sankey	" " Warr. 34942
Mrs. D. Woodward, 5 Dam Lane, Croft.	" " Cul. 2110
Mrs. V.M. Gibbins, 300 Padgate Lane, Padgate.	" " Warr. 34755
Mrs. M.M. Platt, 8 Irwin Road, Sutton, St. Helens.	" " St. Helens 27992
Mrs. A. Morrison, The Bungalow, Longbarn Lane, Woolston	Tel. No. Warr. 35213

## (8) HOME HELP ARRANGEMENTS

This is a permissive service provided by the County Council through No. 10 Divisional Health Committee, and is one of the Local Health Authority responsibilities under the National Health Act, 1946. Its aim is to provide help in homes where such is required owing to the presence in the household of a case of sickness (including tuberculosis), of mental subnormality or disorder, an expectant mother (or one lying-in), or of a child under compulsory school-leaving age. The presence in the household of an aged person also constitutes a justification.

These arrangements are not free of cost to all those benefiting thereby, but in the majority of cases assisted, particularly those who are aged and infirm, no charge is incurred under the County Council's scale.

The Home Help Organiser, and the Assistant Home Help Organisers may be communicated with at the Divisional Health Offices, Winwick (Tel. Warr. 33144).

During the current year a total of 67 Home Helps, all part-time workers, assisted 233 cases within the Rural District. The amount of help allocated varies according to the needs of each individual case.

#### (9) MENTAL HEALTH ARRANGEMENTS

The district is covered for this purpose by three full-time Mental Welfare Officers, one a lady, who deal with the aspects of mental health, including all cases in which investigation, supervision and appropriate action is required under the Mental Act, 1959.

The names and addresses of these officers are:-

Mr. R. Emmerson, 20 Brookside Avenue, Great Sankey.

Mr. B. Sumner, 15 Kenilworth Road, Lowton.

Mrs. K. Meeks, 43 Falcondale Road, Winwick.

It will be appreciated that, owing to the character of the Mental Welfare Officers' duties, twenty-four hour cover is given to this type of work. If the services of a Mental Welfare Officer are required, the name and telephone number of the officer on duty should be obtained from Area Ambulance Headquarters Telephone Number: Prescott 5222.

#### (10) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (INCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) AND THE PROVISION OF CONVALESCENT ACCOMMODATION

(a) Responsibility for the above rests with the Local Health Authority, partly on an obligatory and partly on a permissive basis; "illness" includes mental disorder. The scope of such arrangements is very wide, and includes all the methods of health education and propaganda relating to health matters, health visiting in the homes (including those of persons suffering from tuberculosis), the provision of nursing and ancillary equipment, the after-care of patients who have suffered from illness either at home or in hospital, and the provision of convalescent accommodation and rehabilitation where this is required, to enable those recently sick to regain full health and strength.

(b) Responsibility for the supervision of cases of tuberculosis in the homes and for that of family contacts, to ensure appropriate examination and advice by the Chest Physician, now evolves on a single health visitor, covering the whole of the Rural District, and working in the closest contact with the chest Physicians at clinics in Warrington, Widnes, and Newton-le-Willows. The name and official address of the Health Visitor and details of the Chest Clinic sessions concerned with the Rural District cases are given below:

Miss M. Monks, c/o Divisional Health Office, The Old Rectory, Winwick.



## CHEST CLINICS:

### Warrington General Hospital:-

Sessions: Tuesday evening, 5.0-8.0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2.0-4.0.;  
Alternate Fridays, 9.30-10.30 a.m.

### Widnes, Chapel Street:-

Sessions: Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 1.30-3.30 p.m.

### Newton-le-Willows Chest Clinic, Cottage Hospital, Bradlegh Road:-

Sessions: Monday, 9.0 a.m. - 12 noon; Wednesday, 9.0 a.m. - 12 noon.

(c) Chiropody. A most important measure on the prevention of illness and disability, affecting particularly the elderly and handicapped, has been the initiation of a chiropody service for these groups, and also for expectant mothers, as the result of a decision of the Ministry of Health that such a Service might properly be provided by Local Health Authorities under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act of 1946.

Treatment of this character has for a number of years past been available in certain parishes through the good offices of the Warrington and District Council of Social Service, but the decision of the Ministry has now made possible a considerable extension of these facilities throughout the whole of the Rural District. Treatment is usually carried out at Clinics, or at the Surgeries of the Chiropodists concerned, who are employed (part-time) on a sessional basis; but where patients circumstances are such as to preclude their attendance at a surgery or clinic, some treatment is carried out on the production by the patient of a certificate from a doctor, nurse or midwife that this is required.

### (d) Health Education.

As regards Health Education (a very important and essential factor in the prevention of illness), it is pertinent here to emphasise that although some responsibility for this section of preventive medicine may be accepted (as has been the case) by the Local Health Authority, the permissive power of the Council as a Local Sanitary Authority to carry out measures of health education under Section 179 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is still extant and should continue to be exercised.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION ARRANGEMENTS.

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus, are carried out at the various Child Welfare Centres in the area.

During the year a total of 883 children under 16 years of age completed the full course of immunisation against diphtheria, of which 821 were under 5 years. In addition, 797 children received re-inforcement or booster injections.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 27/62 issued in November, 1962, routine smallpox vaccination is recommended during the first two years of life, preferably during the second year of life instead of during the first few months as in previous practice. The number of children under two vaccinated during 1966 was 425 and the percentage based on the number of live births during 1965 is 43%.

#### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The programme for poliomyelitis vaccination started in 1956 and was further extended in 1961 to include all people under the age of 40. The following numbers of vaccination were carried out during 1966:-

##### Primary

Children under 5 years of age .....	752
Children and other persons over 5 years of age .....	436

##### Re-inforcement

Children under 5 years of age .....	127
Children and other persons over 5 years of age .....	1,958



## S E C T I O N   X

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT. 1948

The Local Authority carrying responsibility for the implementation of Parts III and IV of this Act is the County Council, and the administrative machinery, in this case also, is on a divisional basis. The main requirements, of Part III, relate to the provision of accommodation, both temporary and residential, for persons who are without lodging; and to Welfare Services in general for persons handicapped by infirmities such as Blindness, Deafness, Dumbness, crippling physical defects, and other disabilities of a severe and permanently handicapping character.

The approved scheme of the County Council in regard to Welfare utilises very fully the services rendered by the various voluntary agencies already in existence prior to this legislation.

Section 47 of this Act prescribes the procedure whereby aged and infirm persons, if not receiving adequate care and attention in their own homes, may by a Court Order, be removed to a suitable hospital following a hearing by the Court of evidence in support of a certificate issued by the Medical Officer of Health after close consideration of all the circumstances of the case: whilst the later Act of 1949 amends the original procedures to make it speedily effective in cases of urgency.

Section 50 is of importance in that it places on the County District Authority the duty of arranging for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or been found dead within the district when "it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the Authority".

S E C T I O N   X I

THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948

In the main, this Act provides for the care and welfare of children and young persons up to the age of 18 years who for one reason or another are deprived of normal home life, and it thus has an important bearing on the mental and physical health of such children.

The County Council, which is the Local Authority for the purposes of this Act, exercises its functions through its Children's Committee and the Children's Officer, who is responsible to the Committee for the efficient administration and day-to-day operation of the service, which is carried out on a regional or area basis. The Warrington Rural District lies administratively within the responsibility of the Children's Officer for the Leigh area.

Furtunately the days of serious neglect and wilful brutality have receded, but there still exists an appreciable number of cases where minor degrees of cruelty and neglect arise often as the result of indifference or simply inadequacy on the part of the parents. Such cases must give rise to concern in the minds of a number of different groups of social workers; Children's Visitors, Health Visitors, Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C., etc., - and are not infrequently complicated by insanitary and overcrowded housing conditions, or the frank mental backwardness or defectiveness of parents and/or children. In order to integrate all viewpoints, to consider the action most appropriate and the officer in whose particular sphere of influence the probable remedy lies, case conferences are held which are attended by representatives of both statutory authorities and voluntary agencies which have the interests and welfare of children at heart. These conferences have been most valuable in enabling effective supervisory and remedial measures to be undertaken.





